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PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

REVIEWING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1926-27

READ—

Administration Report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1926-27, received with lettersNo. Per.20 of 27-28, dated 22nd September 1927, and No. Per. 20 of 27-28, dated 11th October 1927, from the Officiating Director of Agriculture.

ORDER NO. D. 11356-415—A. & E. 92-27-5, DATED 25TH APRIL 1928.

Recorded.

2. *Personnel.*—Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel continued as Officiating Director of Agriculture during the year under review.

3. *Scientific Departments.*—(i) Chemical Section—Small scale experiments were continued on the manurial requirements of ragi and paddy and on the effect of various manure mixtures on paddy. Experiments on cotton and jola were conducted on the Babbur Farm. New series of pot experiments were started on the decomposition of nitrogenous manures, on the proper time for the application of sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of potash on ragi and on the influence of the fineness of bone-meal on its decomposition. The second series of field experiments regarding the manurial requirements of areca, on the Marthur Farm came to a close during the year and the yield from the areca trees experimented upon was the highest on record. Manurial experiments with sugar-cane and trials on cotton and jola were conducted on a field scale on the Babbur Farm. Feeding experiments and testing of milk of

different breeds of cows on the Rayankere Palace Dairy Farm, manurial experiments on the Balehonnur Coffee Experimental Station, soil-study and large scale manurial experiments on private lands, were other important items of work attended to in the section.

Bulletins embodying the accounts of manurial experiments on areca on the Marthur Farm and of the demonstrations, on private holdings, of the utility of artificial manure in paddy cultivation, etc., are reported to be still under preparation.

(ii) *Mycological Section.*—Koleroga was on the whole not very virulent during the year. The total area of areca gardens sprayed against Koleroga was 5,700 acres against 6,000 acres in the previous year and spraying materials of the value of Rs. 18,567-7-0 were sold against Rs. 36,000 worth of them in the previous year.

Government have since passed orders exempting from stamp duty, the bonds executed by purchasers for credit, of koleroga spraying materials. The trials of various spraying mixtures were continued. Other diseases of areca, *viz.*, "Anabe" and "Hidemudige" and remedical work against "Koleroga" of coffee also received attention during the year.

(iii) *Entomological Section.*—Work against the "Kamblihula Pest" was conducted in 120 villages of the Kolar District as against 89 in the previous year. Arrangements were made to control the pest in Anagodu in the Chitaldrug District.

Other important items of work which received attention were in relation to the jola grass-hopper (which reappeared after 20 years) in the Chitaldrug District, the sugar-cane borer, the Rhinoceros beetle, the coffee borer, the mango-hopper and the cactus-insect.

(iv) *Botanical Section.*—Selection and breeding work were continued at Hebbal, the more important crops dealt with being ragi, sugar-cane and groundnut. Work on cotton and jola were carried on at the Babbur Farm. Systematic selection and breeding work regarding paddy is reported to have not been undertaken for want of adequate facilities and staff. As regards the investigation of the question of impoverishment of paddy soils under soils under channels, about which a report was called for in the last year's Government review on the Administration Report of the Department, the Deputy Director is of opinion that the deterioration, if any, cannot be considered serious. The Director reports that a scientific investigation of the question involves much labour for a number of years and proposes that the matter be deferred for the present; but Government consider that having regard to the extent of channel irrigated land in the State, the subject is not one that can be lightly postponed, and request that the Director will prepare a suitable scheme for dealing with it satisfactorily.

The Senior Assistant Botanist has in his report suggested the desirability of opening seed farms in the several parts of the State and adds that if the initial cost of equipment is borne by Government, the Farms can be made self-supporting. The Director is requested to examine this proposal and favour Government with his opinion.

(v) *Agricultural Engineering Section.*—In addition to the usual work of the section, a few types of ploughs, some of local manufacture and some, prepared outside the State, were tried and compared with the Mysore Plough. The latter proved to be superior to all the other ploughs tried and a plough manufactured by the Central Industrial Workshop was found to be nearly equal to the Mysore Plough in efficiency. During the Christmas Exhibition held in Bangalore in December 1926, sugar-cane mills (2 of which were of local manufacture) modelled on the Nahan Mill, the Hebbal improved furnace, cane milling and jaggory boiling and fodder cutting with power machinery were demonstrated.

4. EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

(i) *Hebbal Farm.*—The yields from the crops grown on this farm were below normal owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Cultural, varietal and menurial experiments with ragi were conducted. No 'hain' crops of paddy could be raised owing to the insufficiency of water in the tank and some fodder crops were grown instead. As the tank received a full supply later during the October rains, paddy was sown for raising a summer crop and varietal and manurial tests with paddy were conducted. The yields from paddy, groundnut, sajje, togari and avare were also adversely

affected for want of timely rains. The sisal-hemp plantation in Jakkur is reported to be in a healthy condition.

The Director is requested to report how the question of using electric power on the Hebbal Farm now stands.

(ii) *Marthur Farm.* The results of the experiments with areca conducted on the Farm have been already referred to above, under Chemical Section. Spacing, varietal and manurial tests with sugar-cane and varietal and green manure tests with paddy were also carried out. Dhaincha crop grown for green manure did well. The dry crops ragi, chillies and groundnut gave poor returns owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions.

(iii) *Babbur Farm.*—The yields from dry crops were disappointing owing to the failure of rains in October and November. Owing to the failure of water supply for the first time in the Vani Vilasa Sagara, paddy crop could not be raised on the farm. Sugar-cane was the important crop grown on the wet area. Verietal, spacing and manurial experiments were continued with sugar-cane. This crop gave a poor yield compared with last year, owing to adverse seasonal conditions. The cocoanut plants planted on the farm as well as the Sisal hemp which is being experimented with, are reported to be in good condition. The scheme for the better working of the farm referred to in the last year's review and proposals for eradicating the Hariyali grass on the farm dry area, should be submitted early.

(iv) *Nagenahalli Farm.*—The experimental work on ragi and paddy was generally on the same lines as in previous years. Paddy was as usual the most important crop grown on the farm. This year again, as formerly, unsatisfactory water supply interfered with the growing of sugar-cane and no experiments of importance could be undertaken with that crop.

In the last year's review of the report, the Director was requested to examine in the light of previous experience and present conditions, the case of each experimental farm with a view to determine the scope of its activities, the crops with which it is best fitted to deal, the minimum expenditure required to run it on a self-supporting basis and the limits of area and expenditure which might be imposed on the purely experimental work with which it was concerned. The Director has not yet submitted his detailed report in the matter. In the course of the present report, he has observed in a general way that demonstrations on the raiyat's own holdings are likely to be more effective and convincing than those conducted on Government Institutions. This is no doubt true, and the Department has all along been anxious to secure the co-operation of intelligent farmers, and has met with a very encouraging measure of response. The Agricultural and Experimental Union is a notable achievement in this direction. Speaking of the experimental and demonstration farms, the Director points out that these are all being run at a cost in excess of their income, but thinks that it is possible to make them self-supporting, by a suitable compromise between what he calls the "two conflicting ideas of the functions of a farm", *viz.*, earning an income and doing experimental work. Government wish to make it clear that while it would be a mistake to look upon a farm of the Agricultural Department merely as an investment to be judged by the revenue it yields, it is necessary to see that the experimental and educative side of its work is clearly defined so as to admit of its cost being separately determined. It would be false economy to insist on an immediate money return from scientific work without which there can be no Agricultural progress or to suit expenditure on such work on the ground of its not being immediately remunerative; but the rest of the farm should certainly satisfy the ordinary tests of efficiency applicable to Agricultural operations. Unless the farm does this, both in methods and results, its effect on the neighbourhood is bound to be unfortunate. Government also desire to lay stress on the need for steadiness in policy in the working of the farms and request the Director to submit to Government early, detailed schemes for the working of the several farms, in the light of the observations made above.

(v) *Balehonnur Coffee Farm.*—Fourteen acres of gomal and 165 acres of jungle were granted by Government during the year for extending the farm. The building and tank works sanctioned previously were in progress. Plans and estimates were sanctioned for the construction of additional quarters, cooly lines and a Laboratory. A meteorological station was sanctioned for the farm. An additional area of 20 acres of jungle was cleared for planting coffee; and manurial and varietal experiments with

coffee were continued. A small beginning was also made in work relating to tea, cardamom and pepper.

5. *General Demonstration Work.*—This work proceeded on the usual lines. The staff of the Department closely supervised, and assisted in the work of the Co-operative Colony for Adikarnatakas which was formed during the year at Gottigere in the Bangalore Taluk. The estate endowed by Mr. G. Venkataramaniah for starting a Vernacular Agricultural School at Ramakrishnapur came into the possession of the Department during the year. The land was surveyed and laid out into convenient blocks to be worked on a co-operative basis.

An increased number of improved ploughs, cultivators and sugar-cane mills and a larger quantity of artificial manures were sold by the Department during the year. Improved varieties of ragi, paddy and sugar-cane continued to grow in popularity. There was a gratifying increase in the number of co-operative societies and of Village Panchayets engaged in agricultural work. The Fordson Tractor outfit with a disc plough purchased during the year was worked on 4 estates.

In view of the desirability of gauging accurately the extent to which the raiyats are availing themselves of improved agricultural implements, the Revenue Commissioner is requested to furnish his opinion whether it would not be advantageous to separately record information regarding such implements in the Village Khaneshumari accounts.

6. *Central Implement Depot.*—The value of implements sold during the year rose to Rs. 75,168-12-6 from Rs. 58,182-2-1 in the previous year. Government Orders were issued in the current year, in the matter of the revision of the system of accounts maintained in the Depot and of the funds required for the Depot, being drawn from an advance head instead of, from a personal deposit account as before.

7. *Agricultural Education.*—The work of the schools at Hebbal and Chikanhalli, continued to be satisfactory. Carpentry and Smithy classes were re-opened in the latter institution. The grant of twenty-three acres of Government land was sanctioned for this institution for extending the school farm and half an acre of wet land was also acquired therefor. The Vernacular agricultural schools for Negenhalli and Ramakrishnapur sanctioned during the year have not been started yet; only the preliminary work connected with them was carried out during the year. The necessary steps for starting the schools should be taken without further delay.

8. *Live Stock Section.*—The office of the Live Stock Expert was abolished during the year and the Amrut Mahal Superintendent was ordered to be in charge of the Live Stock Section as well.

The Hebbal Dairy was worked on the usual lines. The strength of the Dairy on 1st July 1927 was 46 against 41 on 1st July 1926. The milk production during the year was 15,829·4 lbs. against 10,867 lbs. in 1925-26. The expenditure on the Dairy during the year was Rs. 2,875-7-4, the receipts being only Rs. 1,491-0-9 taking credit for Rs. 750 the value of manure and Rs. 244 value of fodder used for the farm and the cattle. The Director is requested to examine the working of this section, and see if it is not possible to reduce the stock to the minimum necessary for securing the objects with which the Dairy was started.

The breeding work on the Yellachihalli and Hebbal Sheep Farm suffered from unfavourable seasonal conditions and want of a sufficient number of Merino rams. One merino ram and one merino ewe of the Hebbal Sheep Farm, and one merino ram of the Yellachihalli Farm died during the year. The strength of the flocks at the Hebbal and Yellachihalli Farms was 131 and 212 respectively on 1st July 1927 as against 127 and 204 on 1st July 1926.

The Sheep Farm at Babbur is intended for raising double half-bred sheep for distribution. The strength of the flock rose from 103 to 111. Seventeen double half-bred stock born on the Farm were distributed during the year and Sheep Shows were arranged to be held at Chitaldrug and Hiriyur.

The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The number of members rose from 119 to 141 during the year and the strength of sheep under its control from 4,851 to 5,163. The propagandist and demonstration work was conducted as usual. It is gratifying to note that the co-operative marketing of wool started during 1925-26 developed on sound lines, during the year and that the quantity of wool disposed of, increased from 175 to 926 lbs.

9. *Financil.*—(i) *Oil Cake Advances Pertaining to the year* 1915-1919— A small sum of Rs. 686 only was collected during the year. A balance of Rs. 10,000 is reported to be still awaiting recovery besides Rs. 3,800 due from Departmental farms

and Rs. 2,900 recovered but not taken to account for want of details of credit. The papers relating to the balance of Rs. 10,000 are stated to have been referred to the Revenue authorities. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue needful instrustions for the early recovery of the balance of Rs. 10,000. The Director of Agriculture is requested to see that the other sum of Rs. 3,800 above referred to is adjusted without further delay.

(ii) *Implement Depot Dues.*—The arrears due on 30th June 1926, amounted to Rs. 19,485-1-11 out of which Rs. 3812-9-2 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 15,672-8-9 still remained to be recovered. The arrears relating to the Hire Purchase Sales amounted to Rs. 1,752-12-0 on 30th June 1927. This is unsatisfactory. The amounts outstanding in the accounts of the advance sanctioned under the Food Production Scheme and the arrears relating to the sales for credit, of koleroga spraying materials should have been also referred to, in the report. The Director is requested to submit a report to Government immediately on the subject.

10. *General.*—Government note with gratification the interest which the District Boards, particularly the Mysore and Tumkur District Boards, have evinced in the development of agriculture. Government trust that the Village Panchayets will come forward in greater numbers in future years, to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in its work of promoting agricultural prosperity in the State.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

AMENDMENT OF GAME LAWS.

READ—

Government Order No. I. C. 251-61—Ft. 352-25-3, dated the 12th July 1926, appointing a Committee consisting of the Conservator of Forests in Mysore and the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Shimoga Districts to investigate the causes for the diminution of game in the State, to suggest measures for putting down poaching, for regulating the issue of gun and game licenses and to report on certain other important connected matters.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. D. 549-26-27—C. 515, dated the 18th October 1926, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, forwarding the accompanying report* of the Committee containing its final recommendations in regard to the several matters referred to it in the Government Order read above, in consultation with the District Magistrates of certain districts, the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, the District Forest Officers of Mysore, and Bhadravati and Messrs. Van Ingen, Theobald and Messrs. John Taylor & Sons.

(* Printe. as annexure.)

ORDER NO. G. 12144-200—FT. 179-26-2, DATED 30TH APRIL 1928.

Government noticed that there had been a rapid diminution of game of late years and appointed a Committee to examine the matter and submit recommendations to prevent any further diminution. The Committee has considered the question referred to it and has submitted a carefully thought out report. It considers that the diminution of game in recent years is due partly to the increase of population and to the following avoidable causes :—

(1) The prevalence of poaching.
(2) The existence of wild dogs.
(3) Abuse of liberty granted to private individuals under Section 12 of the Game Regulation.
(4) The issue of cheap two-rupee licenses in areas where natural conditions are favourable for game.
(5) Unauthorised netting by villagers.
(6) *Mola Betay.*— (Periodical and perhaps indiscriminate killing of hares.)
(7) The trade of Pardees or professional bird catchers.
(8) The evil habit of catching fish by the use of nets with small meshes.
(9) The objectionable practice of dynamiting rivers and streams to catch fish which results in the killing of all fish both big and small therein.
(10) Excluding the tiger from the definition of the term "Game" and offering rewards for killing it.
(11) The practice of indiscriminate shooting in inam lands and other private large estates.